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CLASS MAIL MATTER. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1913.

Give some men a vallon of paroline and they will pour it in the gutter; give it to other men and they will get an automobile to use it in.

"What Shall It Profit a Man?"

THE EVENING LEDGER publishes today a Leomparison of the present housing law with the substitute measure which has been sent to the Governor. It reveals the utter Inferiority of the proposed law to the existing law. It shows clearly how futile of remedial effectiveness the "toothless" statute would be, devised as it is, not in the interest of tenants, but for the greater profit of landlords. These landlords, to be sure, are entitled to protection; but not until they have protected the people to whom they rent. It is an axiom of modern civilization that no city should permit dwellings to be rented unless they are decent habitations, and no citizen has a right to receive money for any other kind of habitation.

The Governor is an advocate of decent living and an apostle of cleanliness. He has let it be known repeatedly that he would not acquiesce in any statute devised to prevent rectification of existing conditions, Most of all is he unlikely to join in a conspiracy to uphold City Councils in its policy of wanton nullification.

A veto is the only thing that can reasonably be expected, and that veto will be upheld unless the Legislature has lost all sense of public duty.

End of Bigelowism

BUSELOWISM has ended, for Bigelow himself will hereafter be dissociated from the public service.

To his conduct of his office, as much as to anything else, could be laid the defeat of the proposal to expend \$50,000,000 for good roads in Pennsylvania. The electorate was not so enchanted with the kind of roads it got and the cost at which it got them as to be enthusiastic about spending millions more in a similar way.

Good roads have become a public necessity. They are no longer a tad. They must be built scientifically and economically and they must be maintained. The road system of the State tends more and more to become one of the greatest assets of the Commonwealth, requiring as expert care as the conduct of any of our other great institu-

Instead of Bigelow, an expert; instead of inefficiency, efficiency; instead of haphazard methods, scientific construction. Bigelow goes and there is none to weep

Better Right Than Impetuous

EXPLANATION for the delay in demandsinking of the William P. Frye is found in the announcement from Washington that the cargo was the property of Englishmen and not of Americans. It was at first said that the grain on board belonged to Americans and was on the way to England to await orders. The owners of the ship, it seems, have made it difficult for the State Department to learn the facts. Their course discredited their good faith and made the Government suspicious. It was, therefore, important that the exact facts should be learned before action was taken.

In all these matters, from the Dacia to the Frye, the Government is in the position of the plaintiff's attorney. If its client is not frank with it and conceals the truth the results are likely to be exceedingly embarrassing. There are men who would like to get the United States mixed up in the war, as the State Department is very well aware,

The claim of the owners of the Frye will not be invalidated by the delay necessary to discover just what the claim is. It is much better to be right than to be impetuous.

The Band Wagon Is Filling Up

As you know I am in favor of local option and will be delighted if our bill is enacted.

Senator Oliver to Governor Brumbaugh. FILE Senator is unable to be present at the hearing on the bill next week, but he sent the above cheering message to the Governor indorsing the measure. He has set an example to his colleague in the Senate that deserves to be followed.

There are men who believe that it is better to be different than to be right and attaln conspicuity by their idiosyncrasies; but few practical politicians care to be so different that they are in a lone minority. The hand wason is about to start, and when it moves it will be going so fast that largards will find it difficult if not impossible to whip on behind. It is much better to ride with the procession than to get covered with dust at the roadside while it moves by. There is artii time for Senator Penrose to get a back

Central But Limited Control

HI-LLOWING the example of the executive officers of other corporations which heen compelled to regulate their busisace according to the wishes of more than two score of different State regulating bodies. President Cariton, of the Western Union Tulegraph Company, urges that more power har ledged in the Interstate Commerce Com-

The argument, of course, rests on the ascomplient that this control would mean retroin the exactions of State bedies. To to public statements annually to public unspitted to a task of some magnitude and

- to be utterly unnecessary. important to recollect, however, that hand annived does not imply soverpowher by the central controlling body. remeats of may well design to be under

the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission only and yet oppose utterly the right of this commission to fix rates, wages and everything else connected with the business. There are many, for instance, who are convinced that the dilatory tactics employed by the commission in the railway rate cases proved absolutely the folly of confiding to any body too vast an authority.

Wash the Linen at Harrisburg

RESOLUTION which begins as follows A has been introduced in the House:

Whereas, it has been alleged in the public press and public discussion that large sums of money were illegally collected and ex-pended by the liquor interests in the polit-ical campaign and the election in Fennsylvania in 1914, and stc., stc.

During the progress of the campaign the EVENING LEDGER published comprehensive articles, specifying the modes of contribution, an estimate of the amounts collected from the liquor interests, a summary of the presumed agreement between these interests and the politicians for whose advantage the money was collected, and presented, likewise, circumstantial and other evidence of a stush fund of large proportions.

It is now an open secret that there was such a fund. It is seldom denied in private. It is notorious that local option is held up at Harrisburg only because men who profited, directly or indirectly, from that shush fund are endeavoring to fulfil the letter of their contract and do for the liquor interests what they promised to do. It seems to be as clear a cage of barter and sale as was ever known in Pennsylvania.

Doctor Brumbaugh would have nothing to do with that fund. He refused to let a penny of it be used in his behalf. At all times during the campaign he iterated and referated his support of local option and flung out his challenge of opposition to the infamous alliance between the whisky ring and the politicians. He refused to be branded with alcohol and he did what he could to keep its mark off the hide of the party.

Gleun, who introduced the resolution for an investigation, is a Democrat, but the resolution should pass, nevertheless. It is time for Penasylvania to throw off her lethargy and strike a blow for political morality. We need not wash our dirty linen in Washington. We cannot afford not to wash it in Harrisburg. For the Legislature itself stands impeached and besmirched. It is the Legislature that was offered for burter, and every man in it who votes against local option, whether he does so from conviction or not, stands within the shadow of suspicion. It behooves the innocent, therefore, to prove their innocence by voting for thorough investigation, that the black sheep may be sorted out and their debauchery or trickery exposed.

Pennsylvania is mightier than the liquor ring, on the methods of which a searchlight or inspection of dwellings. should be turned. The Republican party. now that it has a real Governor at Harrisburg, can purge itself by boldty ascertaining and publishing the truth, even if in so doing it has to besmirch and ruin a formerly trusted leadership.

An Investment Worth While

No BUSINESS man expects to carn divi-dends on an investment that he does not make. He knows that he does not get profit out of an enterprise unless he puts capital in. If he uses his business sense when considering an invitation to join the Chamber of Commerce, he will know that the benefit that he and his business will derive from the creation of a large and alert commercial organization will be in proportion to the investment of his time and energy in co-operating with other business men to increase the prosperity of this city.

Liquor or Victory?

TTHE British Chancellor of the Exchequer the British workmen to show their loyalty to their country by doing their utmost to equip the armies in the field with the necessary munitions and by rushing construction and repair work on battleships to the full extent of their ability. The soldiers cannot fight without guns and ammunition. But the British workmen are spending their money on drink and neglecting their duty in the factories. At the shippards it is diffiguit to get 35 or 40 hours a week out of them. Unless there is a change for the better David Lloyd-George announces there must be compulsory prohibition while the war lasts. The public houses must close their bars and the men must be kept sober. Temperance is an economic and not a moral question in this crisis.

Anarchy on the Sea

ACCORDING to the ex parts statement of the circumstances attending the sinking of the merchant ships by German submarines off the coast of Wales one of the vessels was sunk by a torpedo while the lifeboats were still on the davits, and as a result a large number of passengers were drowned. If this is a fair statement of the facts the course of the German commander has justification neither in the laws and customs of war nor in the necessities of the case. It may be granted that some of the passengers were British officers and engineers on the way to service in Africa, but that does not excuse torpedoing a ship carrying noncombatants without giving them an opportunity to escape, even though the Germans had announced that they intended to do just this sort of thing.

This incident is only the latest in a long series which proves that there is anarchy on the sea at the present time. All the old guarantees have lost their force, and those who have the power are doing their will without let or hindrance. Only superior power can stop them. No amount of hysterical protest from the neutral nations can prevent a continuance of the unprecedented operations of beligerent ships.

Is not the flag the best monument to Betsy

Where is the read builder who can make the highways of this State famous?

Will Charles Frohman explain how much orse it is to sell theatre tickets at cut rates than to let speculators get them and charge two prices?

If any one thinks he can fool the Governor about the housing bill he would better study Doctor Brumbaugh's record on the housing question.

Uncle Sam wakes up every little while and asks Mexico, in the words of the man who heard his wife's voice in the middle of the night. "Are you rioting again or yet?"

Why does not Secretary Garrison follow the example of the Secretary of State if he finds that his salary is not hig enough to pay his living expenses in Washington? The Thantauqua societies would pay him to tell them what he thinks about war,

CITIZENS' DUTY TOWARD HOUSING

Why the Gransback Bill Should Not Become Law - A Reactionary Measure-Prompt Action by People Is Necessary.

By HELEN L. PARRISH

Secretary of the Octavia Hill Association. T IS with consternation and dismay that those who have been striving for many years to bring about better sanitary and housing conditions in the poorer section of Philadelphin are confronted with the fact that the Legislature has passed the Gransback bill, H. H. No. 295. It does not seem credible that a body of men chosen to legislate for the hear interests of their fellows should by one such act decide to sweep away the results of years of slow but steady progress; to do this also without an opportunity being given for a hearing or without submitting the bill for Indorsement to any of those qualified through their official positions or through their special knowledge and experience to judge of its merits.

The bill divides the responsibility for the vital questions of housing and sanitation between three bureaus of the Department of Public Health and Charities, It expressly repeals the lodging house act of 1895, the act for the licensing and inspection of tenement houses of 1907 and the housing code of 1913. It exempts from the fire-escape law, without making other provisions for fire protection, a large proportion of the tenement houses of the city and seriously weakens and exposes to litigation the original tenement house law of 1895.

The acts thus ruthlessly handled have marked successive and distinct stages in the forward progress of Philadelphia. Each one means incalculable benefit to those who are crowded into our many rear court and alley dwellings our countless houses built for one family and now "converted" into tenement houses where many families dwell. Their repeal would set us back for 20 years. To those who have fought the grim fight for better conditions against the greed of landlords, the hostility or apathy of City Councils, the indifference of many citizens, the changes that these laws have wrought have been full of encouragement.

The Gransback bill offers nothing to take their place. It establishes no standards, makes no rules or regulations. It creates a "sanitary board" consisting of the Director of Public Health and Charities and the bureau chiefs, who are empowered to make rules and regulations, which Select Council must approve. It provides for no oversight

Surely it is the insistent duty of every citizen who has the welfare of our great city at heart to write to Governor Brumbaugh, in whose hands the momentous question is now placed, urging him to veto this destructive and reactionary measure.

HOW APRIL GOT ITS NAME

The Custom of April Fooling-Some Famous Hoaxes of the Day.

THERE is still dispute concerning the I origin of the name April. Most of the other months of the ancient Roman calendar were named, either directly or indirectly, from the Roman gods and heroes, Jacob Grimm, seeking an application of the general rule to April, suggested the name of a hypothetical god or hero. Aper or Aprus. Others have suggested that Aprilis came from the Greek name of Venus, Aphredite. April among the Romans was sacred to Venus.

Still others find the origin in the Latin "aperire," to open, signifying the opening of has joined with Lord Kitchener in urging the trees and flowers. The early Anglo-Saxons called the "eostur-monath," after Eoster, goddess of the spring, from whose name comes our word Easter. But whatever the etymologists may decide, tomorrow begins the first full spring month, which "puts the spirit of youth in everything."

On an April day old Wotton wrote (and if his was a different age and place from ours no matter):

This day Dame Nature seemed in love; The lusty sap began to move; Fresh Juice did stir th' embracing vines, And birds had drawn their valentines. The jealous trout that low did lie, Rose at a well-dissembled fly; Already were the eyes possessed With the swift pilgrim's daubed nest. The groves already did rejoice, In Philomel's triumphant voice e showers were short, the weather mild, e morning fresh, the evening smiled. Joan takes her nest-rubbed pail, and now She tring to milk the sand-red com She trips to milk the sand-red cow.
The ficids and gardens were beset
With t_lips, crocus, violet; * * *
Thus all looks gay and full of cheer,
To welcome the new-liveried year.

Not Keats, perhaps, not great poetry, but Wotton nevertheless mentions a goodly numher of the characteristics of April. As a month of love May or June is not far shead of April. And for a simile Shakespeare:

O, how this spring of love resembleth The uncertain glory of an April day.

As an old book says, "The first of April of all days in the year enjoys a character all its own, in so far as it, and it alone, is consecrated to practical joking." The origin of the April fool custom is disputed. One of the ludicrous solutions is that it is a farcical commemoration of Christ's being sent from Annas to Calaphas, from Calaphas to Pilate, from Pilate to Herod and from Herod back again to Pilate, the crucifixion having taken place about the first of April. The custom, however, is doubtless a relic of once universal festivities held at the vernal equinox and ending on the first of April. The exact counterpart of April fooling is found to have been an immemorial custom in India. In Scotland the custom is called "hunting the gowk": that is, the cuckoo, the cuckoo heing held in contempt. In France the person befooled is called a "poisson d'Avril," April fish. In April the sun quits the zodiacal sign of the fish, but the French term is probably derived from the fact that in April fish are small and easily caught.

One of the most famous April hoaxes was done in 1860, when many people in England received by mail a card bearing the following inscription, with a seal marked by an inverted sixpence at one of the angles, thus giving the invitation as air of officiality Tower of London. Admit the bearer and friend to view the Annual Ceremony of Washing the White Lions, on Sunday, April 1, 1860. Admitted only at the White Gate. It is particularly requested that no gratuities be given to the Wardens or their Assistants." The trick was remarkably successful. It is reported that "cabs were rattling about Tower Hill all that Sunday morning vainly endeavoring to discover the White Gate."

Americans remember a story published by the New York Herald one April Focis' Day in the time of the elder James Gordon Ben-



"DID HE FALL OR WAS HE PUSHED?"

the wild animals in the zoo and what happened in city and suburbs in consequence, winding up with the assertion that it might have been true if it had been true. April

OPERA SINGERS ON SALARIES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Referring to your article in today's issue, "Inflated Salaries Paid to Grand Opera Singers," concerning the late Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, of which I was a member for four years, I beg to say that the article in question is incorrect by reason of an omission which I am constrained to ask you to set right.

In several instances mention is made of the increase in the salaries of certain artists. For some unaccountable reason this statement, which should have been made in connection with my name, was omitted. The salary men-tioned in the article was that which I received the first year, which was afterwards raised twice until it was practically double the

original amount, Also, in each of my contracts there was a clause allowing me to sing in concerts during the epera season and retain the money there-Moreover, I frequently sung more than the required performances per week, meaning extra compensation. At the close of continental tour of about two months; which also meant additional salary.

I did not, as nearly all foreign artists are obliged to do, pay a commission of from 10 to 25 per cent, of my salary to an agent or repre-sentative abroad.

The Chicago Opera Company contained more than one singer whose foreign reputation never flated" salaries while Americans were obliged to accept less.

Company I sang the leading bass roles in "Faust," "Aida," "Don Giovanni," "Barber of Seville," "La Gioconda," "Lucia," "Girl of the Gelden West," "Rigoletto," "Martha," "Jongleur de Notre Dame," "Die Walkuere," "Tristan and Isolde," "Lohengrin," "Cricket on the Hearth," "Natoma," etc., etc.

While not receiving the salary of a Mary Garden or a Titta Ituffo, the management must bave had a sufficient appreciation of my merit to assign to me these roles which cover a varety of schools in addition to being sung in four different languages. As to the success with which my work has met at the hands

of the public, that is a matter of history, am convinced that the time has arrived when an American artist can stand squarely upon his own merits and, all other things be-ing equal, hold his own with the foreign singer. HENRI SCOTT.

Leading Basso, Chicago Grand Opera Company, 1911-14; Teatro Adriano, Rome, Italy, 1819-11; Manhattan Opera House, New York, 1998-19, Philadelphia, March 25.

STEPHEN GIRARD'S BIRTHDAY To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Stephen Girard displayed his foresight when he endowed such a noble institution as Girard College for poor orphan boys born of American parents.

Many of these boys educated by his generosity have become great and powerful citizens, not only in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, but have become nationally prominent, commercially, financially and politically.

It would be a mark of esteem for such benefactor as Stephen Girard for the citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania to commem-

orate his coming birthday by wearing a violet, which is the emblem of America.

Honor the memory of a man so thoughtful for the future welfare of poor American boys.

ALEXANDRIA VICTORIA WILLIAMS.

WHOSE THE LEADERSHIP? In every age of the world there has been a

ending hation, one of a more generous sentiment, whose citizens were willing to stand for the interests of general justice and humanity at the risk of being called by the men of the moment chimerical and fantastic. Which should be that nation but these States?-Emer-

THE LOST LAUREL

By WILLIAM A. McGARRY The Pennsylvania Mountain Bay-That twines the trees by rock and rill in regions wild and hushed and still, Alas! Alackaday!

Our noble, stately brow Shall not adorn—but mind ye, now, 'Tis not for us to query how The flow'r was laid away.

Because the little flowers Put forth officially as ours Grow on a poisoned vine where towers The lofty me unt and hill

In fact, with firm intent, The laurel bud they swiftly sent To pickle with the condiment ne one has christened dill. Shall berose in the State of Penn

Become extinct at last? The State that in her noble past To all a grand dellance cast No more reward her men?
Must she new turn away
Her stately head and sadly say
"The Governor has cannot the hay?"

The must? Well, let her, then

BEST THOUGHT IN AMERICA

DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

(1) Harper's Monthly-"The Brand of (2) New Republic-"The Utilities Bu-

reau." (3) Atlantic Monthly-"The House on Henry Street." (4) Survey—"The Junior Police of New York City."

THE CITY

THE country is known by its daytime. I Work is accomplished, calls are made, meals are eaten in the daylight hours, and as twilight deepens the birds and the beasts and the people all go to bed. The city is known by its night. As darkness falls, the city bursts into a new splender, blazing with electric signs and white are lights, strident with clanging cars and sirens, crowded with gaily dressed people in hollday mood. It is after dark that the city rouses itself to its remembered activity and charm,

Curiously enough, in spite of its slums and sweatshops, its concentrated misery and vice, it is this gay, irresponsible night life of white lights and lobster palaces and chorus girls, which-for the out-of-townerfairly symbolizes the city. To suburbanites and visitors, the name New York instantly calls up vision of the Great White Way,

Whether it is that most of the magazines are published there, or because it is our metropolis, most of the articles on city life in the magazines refer to New York. Of 10 such articles in the current magazines five are about cities in general or groups of cities and five refer specifically to New York.

A discriminating analysis of what constitutes city life, and of its proportion of influence in our national life, is given by Walter Weyl, writing in Harper's Monthly

The America of Washington's day was rimitively, racially rural. The country out-numbered the city 30 to 1; it outvoted and out-influenced the city. By 1820, one in every 20 Americans lived in cities; by 1800, almost one in three. Within five years there will be more people in the city than in the country districts,

The city attracts because it offers much for little; because, heretical though the statement may seem, living there is cheap. True, city rents are notoriously high, but you get more for each dollar spent. The city is the home of wholesale and therefore cheap amusement. The moving picture cheap amusement. The moving picture show, the variety theatre, the open trolley the boat ride, the amusement park are wonderfully cheap because so many share the expense. Much is offered for nothing. The free lunch, the public library, the constant spectacle of the "dressed" windows of fine stores are all gratuitous,

To economic attractions social attractions are added. Men are incurably gregarious. They love to work, eat, loaf and read poetry in crowds, and the city provides the crowds. It permits an escape from the rut m. It spells independence, individuof custom.

The American city, which arose out of a precipitate, unordered, ultra-individualistic exploitation of vast natural resources and grew up parentless and without traditions, is now evolving a new ideal of democratic co-operation and is gradually impressing that ideal upon the whole American nation. There is an echo in the New Republic (2)

of an exceedingly significant move on the part of American cities this winter, when, for perhaps the first time, they effectively acted upon a recognition of the practical value of concerted action on their part, in the creation of a Utilities Bureau for the benefit of all cities in their dealings with the public service utilities:

Suppose the citizens of Jonasville make up their minds that the rates charged by the gas company ought to be lower. Jonesville has 40,000 inhabitants. Their gas company is capitalized at \$700,000. The contest does not look unsqual. It would not be un-

does not look unequal. It would not be unequal if the gas company were really as isolated and self-dependent as Jonesville. But the gas company is not dependent upon itself alone. It is controlled by a holding company capitalized at \$110,000,000. Holding companies control nearly five and a half of the eight billions invested in American gas, electric, street railway and interturban railway companies. The Middle West Utilities * * as an example, operates in 12 states and 315 cities. Naturally, these companies have their own bureaus for collecting the facts they need. The Mayors of American cities, at their conference in Philadelphia on public policies as to municipal utilities, decided that the time had come for attempting a like work for cities on a national scale. The result is the Utilities Bureau.

ties Bureau. The functions of this Utilities Bureau are to collect and collect data as to rates, service standards and cost factors in municipal utilities, to prepace these data for the use of cities, Subila bodies, corporations and in-

terested citizens, to help by study and advice cities that want help in solving their utility problems; to encourage the introduction of cost-keeping methods, similar to those fol-lowed in the industries, throughout the utilities whether publicly or privately owned to serve as a national agency through which American cities may co-operate by exchanging data as to cost factors, service standards and rates.

Deep in the Heart of the City

Lillian D. Wald, founder of the famous Nurses' Settlement on the East Side of New York, and for 21 years its head, knows the city of the other half, not only with the familiarity of her years of residence there, but with the subtler, closer intimacy of a woman of keen sympathics and delicate perceptions, which have enabled her to enter into the lives of those about her and become a vital factor in her adopted community, Her story of "The House on Henry Street," which is appearing in the Atlantic (3), gives

vivid glimpses of child life in the tenements; Happily some of the early prejudice against ball playing on Sunday has vanished. We were perplexed in those early days to explain to the lads why, when they saw the ferries and trains convey golfers suitably attired and expensively equipped for a day's sport, their own games should outrage respectable citizens and cause them to be constantly "chased" by the police. The saloons could be entered, as everybody knew, and I remember a father defending his 8-year-old son from an accusation of theft, year-old son from an accusation of theft, instancing as a proof of the child's trust-worthiness that "all the Christians on Jackson street sent him for their beer on Sun-

The woeful lack of imagination displayed in building a city without recognizing the need of its citizens for recreation through play, music and art has been borne in u us many times. New Yorkers need to reminded that the Metropolitan Museum Art was effectually closed to a large pro portion of the citizens until, in 1891, I opened its doors on Sundays. It is interesting to recall that of the 80,000 signatures to the petition for this privilege, 50,000 were of residents of the lower East Side, and were presented by the "Working People's Petition Committee." The report of the museum trustees following the museum opening notes, that after a little confusion at the start the experiment proved a success; that the attendance was "respectable, law-abiding and intelligent" and that "the laboring classes were well represented." They were also obliged to report, however, that the Sunday opening had "offended some of the museum's best friends and supporters," and that it had "resulted in the loss of a bequest of \$50,000."

I cannot efface from my memory the pic-ure of a little 8-year-old girl whom I once found standing on a chair to reach a washtub, trying with her tiny hands to cleanse some bed linen which would have been a task for an older person. Every few min-utes the child got down from her chair to peer into the next room, where her mother and the new-born baby lay, all her little mind intent upon giving relief and comfort. She had been alone with her mother when the baby was born, and terror was on her face. I think the memory never left her, but it may be only that her presence called up, even after the lapse of years, a vision of the anxious little face inevitably con-trasted in my mind with the picture of irresponsible childhood.

"Cheesit, the Cop"

The Survey (4) reports a new method of reaching and influencing the boys of New York's East Side:

"Folks have the idea we're rearing a bun of toughs and gunmen down here on the East Side. We've got to show them they're wrong," This is why Captain John Sweeney. East Side. We've got to show them they rewrong." This is why Captain John Sweeney,
of the 15th Police Frechot, has organized
the "Kid Cops." Captain Sweeney knows
East Side youngsters. For 29 years he has
watched the mimic warfare between boys
who shoot craps on the sly and police trying
to catch fellows shooting craps. So he has
recruited the Junior Police Force. There
are now about 300 on the force, and as these
prove their efficiency, the number will be
gradually increased from the 200 or more
names on the waiting list. These youthful
"guardians of the peace" help keep streets
clean, fire-escapes cleared, garbage cans in
proper condition. Captain Sweeney polints
out: "Since the force was formed we have
had few complaints about street bonfires,
whereas we used to have a hundred a night
sometimes. We expect to save the city thousands of dollars in asphalt."

"Cheesit, the cop" may yet slip from the

"Cheesit, the cop" may yet slip from the vocabulary of the East Side.

I know where'er the dear saints are-The spacious silences Have closed around, stillness profound

That unforgotten are the bills
They used to hold so dear.
The first glad note from Robin's threat
Must thrill them there as here.
Sally Hari Woodwarth, in the Boston Transel